





n of the rebel soldiers, and their contempt

Mr. E. M. Lucas:

TRANS. AM. HIST. SOC., CINCINNATI, O.  
DANIEL MAXWELL, JR., 1861-1862  
NASHVILLE, TENN., OCT. 20, 1862.

DEAR MAXWELL: I have just received your account of Bragg's retreat from Kentucky. You think it a shameful piece of business. We went into Kentucky I thought would be for our own good, and to do anything, and that before we left Kentucky would be free and ours.

When we first appeared in force we turned about and run like the devil, and they killed all his men from fatigue and hunger. We have seen our dead and wounded soldiers have seen. For fourteen days we marched steady without rest, averaging about 20 miles a day, and we reached most of the men barefooted, and with nothing to eat. Four days we eat nothing but parched corn, and the balance of the time we ate nothing but the hardtack of without salt. Our retreat was so quick that up that no preparations were made for

The army, I think, is in a very disorganized condition right now. To get some one else's command before it is ever organized again would look so bad that we are staying where we are. I expect to have no food, no clothing or shelter secured yet. Last night our quartermaster was issued to our regiment about five hundred dollars worth of supplies which is ridiculous to give that little to 500 men who are every one entirely destitute of clothes. We are suffering what winter never suffered.

I imagine lying down at night barefooted and without blankets. I have a few pieces of blanket to cover with, and next morning awake covered in snow, and almost frozen death. I suffered the same myself but had more than enough to keep me from being frozen, and snow all over us. They haven't sent out two tents to a regiment full of men like this. I don't know how I can ever get it, I will be glad. I expect you all think me very complaining to day, but

My affectionate brother,  
*W. E. L. Osl, El. Manzanilla, South Santa Fe*

CARE EIGHT MILES FROM KNOXVILLE, TENN.,  
 JAN. 26, 1862.

DEAR EDWARD: \* \* \* The past day or three or four days has been very arduous, and, indeed almost necessary, to the army, and I have been obliged to march, and continued marches, exposure, and privation, which the men had been subjected had rendered them very tired, and were naturally worn out their shoes—many without their clothes in rage, but few blankets, and a part of the time without rations, at other times with very little. My own retreat (I can scarcely explain it) did not seem to me to be necessary, or, at least, not so much as I had anticipated, and finally, and with so little preparation made

We lost several most excellent opportunities to make peace with the rebels. I was especially after the surrender of Munfroeville, again when Buell was endeavoring to get to Louisville by a forced march. General Sherman was in a position to give us the former to go by, which he did, and we were to be relied on, with his army, to be able to meet them on the march. We were fully equal to him in numbers, and his army in other respects superior to his. But we were not to do so. The instructions from the Government were not to make a general engagement; but it was evident that after the battle of Shiloh, the feelings of the sentiments of the people of Kentucky, that unless we met and fought the Unionists, and were victorious over them, we could not expect any aid or assistance. They evidently wanted confidence in our ability to relieve them, and unless I could show them that I was capable of doing so, they preferred not to make a proclamation, they preferred not to compromise themselves.

I have no idea what the plans of the Government are to disseminate in this department are, but hear that we will be removed in a few days or a week from Chattanooga to some other place, and that we will be put in quarters, but am certain that no offensive operations can be undertaken by these forces until completely re-equipped. I am a Confederate brother.

NEW YORK, Nov. '28

The political prisoners at Fort Lafayette, including Pierre Soule, have been released. The release of these prisoners has been reported in the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 26th, as the presumption is that in a few days we will be at home in this vicinity. I am sure that the Government has no intention of forcing us to fight. There is not the slightest doubt that the enemy is in great force on the other side of the river.

OWN in point of numbers. I have reason

where that Gen. Lee is in command in person, which exceeds without doubt 125,000 men, and their camp fires can be seen extending for miles back into the country. The British army, as usual, has picked out an almost impregnable position, and have been for some time erecting fortifications. Morning, noon, and night they are at it with spade and pick, the dirt being thrown up in the air, and falling in their present position is on the brow of a range of high hills, some distance back from the sea. It is a position, as you may easily say opinion that back of the present range of hills, where their works are now erected, that another range which will occupy a position even more formidable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.

The steamer British Queen, from Havana the 22d and Nassau on the 24th arrived here.

She brought no Havana papers.

The Nassau Guardian states that the British ship, the *Albatross*, is on her way to Havana.

The Admiral replied that he would not permit, but would come in without it, and would be glad to pay the three miles from the shore. The Guardia very indignant, and says Wilkes will not be allowed to come in, port might cause grief.

The Ocelots and Sonora were at Abasco on the 15th. There was the disgust of Czech sympathizers there. The portmaster had interviews with the commandant and the consul, and they issued the proclamation, intimating that they could not stay in port, but at the same time he

night. They left that day, returning again tonight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Commander Thatcher, of the ship *Conston*, in a letter to the Navy Department, says that on Nov. 3d, says that he had just received from our Consul at Beirut, Syria, the Sultan's order for the execution of the murderer of Mr. Coffin, the American, who was shot on the 27th of September. The criminal was still at anchor near that place, and was immediately beheaded. The execution was witnessed by a number of persons without any popular outbreak, and had anticipated. The Turkish Government was praised with great justice towards the United States.

Major General McDowell's court of inquiry promises to be of long continuance. No more documents have been furnished. No more witnesses. General McClellan, as well as General Sigel, Ricketts, Hartsuff, Pope, and others, are expected to be summoned to perform their military duties, will be summoned to appear as witnesses.

[illegible]

Col. Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, yesterday captured the guerilla Captain and several men. The troops are in fine condition. Weather cold and dry.







